

Drivers

series

SIGNUM SYSTEMS CORPORATION

RDI Drivers for Third Party ARM Debuggers with JTAGjet

Installation Instructions

SIGNUM
S Y S T E M S

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Purpose *This document describes the installation process for the RDI, or Remote Debug Interface, driver used with the Signum emulators for the ARM processors. Outlined are the software configuration processes for several popular ARM debuggers. (Other RDI compatible debuggers should be configured similarly.)*

Installing the Driver

1. Insert the *Development Tools for Microsoft Windows* CD into the CD-ROM drive. In the Master Setup dialog box, select Drivers/Arm/RDI Driver for Signum Emulators (Figure 1).

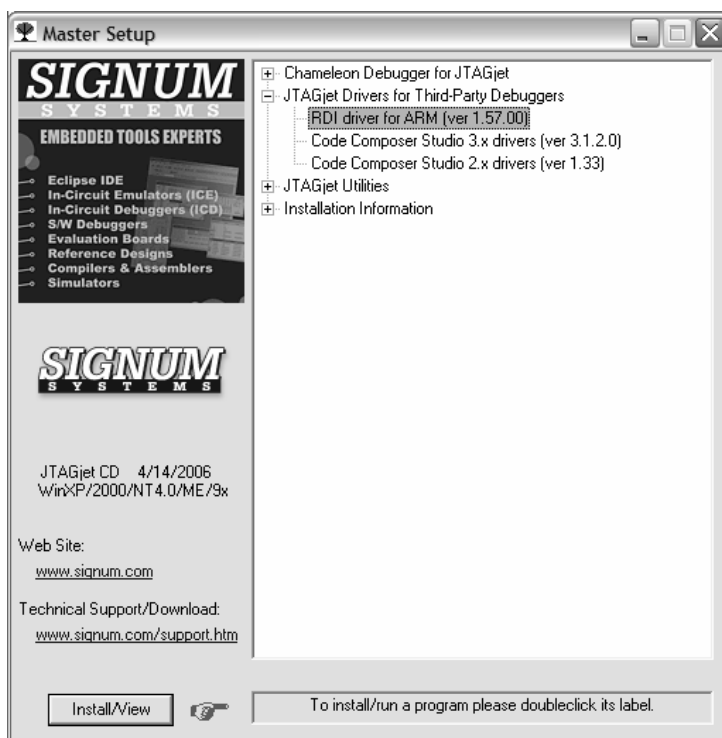


FIGURE 1 Master Setup dialog box.

2. When the Setup program starts, select the program folder for the program icons and the destination folder for the RDI driver to be installed in.



FIGURE 2 Selecting the folder for the driver.

In the confirmation dialog box, press the Next button to copy the driver files to your hard drive:

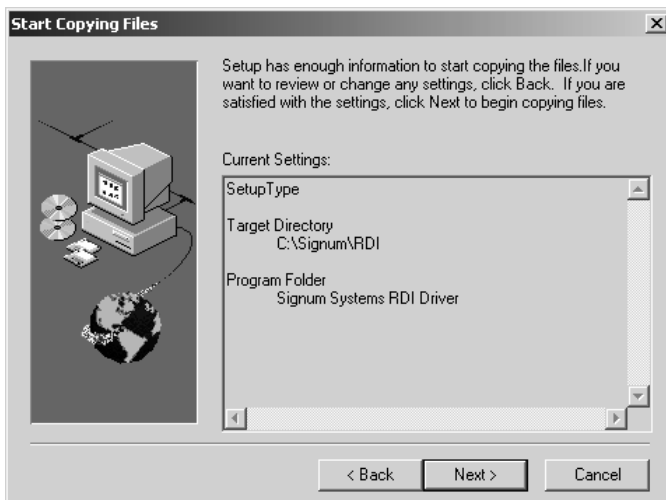


FIGURE 3 Confirming the driver location.

3. Connect the emulator JTAG cable to the JTAG connector on your ARM system or evaluation board. Use either the 20-pin or the 14-pin JTAG connector, depending on your target board. For examples of connecting the emulator with selected target boards, see the *ARM Board Setup User Guide*. Turn the emulator on first, and then turn on your target board. Finally, configure your debugger, as described in section *Configuring the Debugger* below.

Configuring the Debugger

With the ARM RDI driver for Signum emulators installed, you are ready to configure your Debugger. The configuration process varies from debugger to debugger. In the next several sections, you will find configuration details for several popular debuggers:

- ARM Ltd. RealView Debugger p. 4
- ARM Lt. AXD, SDT and ADS Debuggers p. 7
- eSol eBinder p. 9
- GNU gdb Debugger p. 10
- Green Hills Software Multi-2000 Debugger p. 12
- IAR Software Embedded Workbench for ARM (EWARM) p. 13
- Keil uVision3 p. 15
- Mentor Graphics XRAY p. 16
- Metrowerks CodeWarrior p. 19
- Palm Software Universal Debugger (PUD) p. 20

ARM Ltd. RealView Debugger

Note: RealView Debugger version 3.1 no longer supports RDI connections (<http://www.arm.com/support/faqdev/17010.html>). Code developed under RealView Development Suite 3.1 can be debugged using Signum Chameleon Debugger and the JTAGjet emulator.

1. Start RealView Debugger and select the Click to Connect to Target (Figure 4) or the File | Connection | Connect to Target menu option.

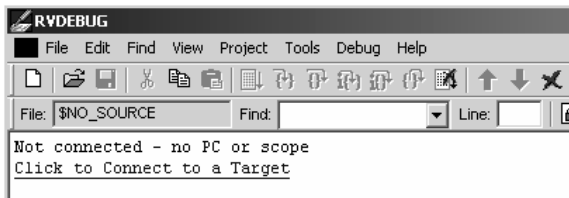


FIGURE 4 RealView Debugger's opening screen (upper left corner).

2. Select the Add/Remove/Edit Devices option from the right-click popup menu (Figure 5).

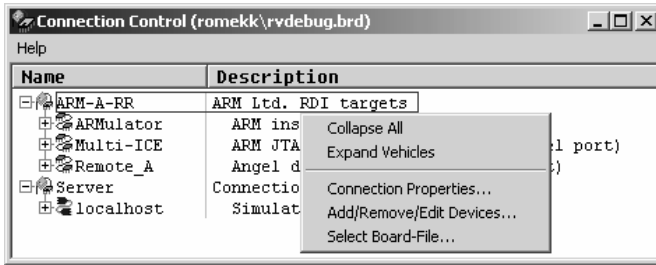


FIGURE 5 The Connection Control dialog box.

3. The RDI Target List dialog box appears. Press the Add DLL button (Figure 6) and browse for the driver file SigJdsDI.dll found in typical installations in the \Signum\RDI folder.

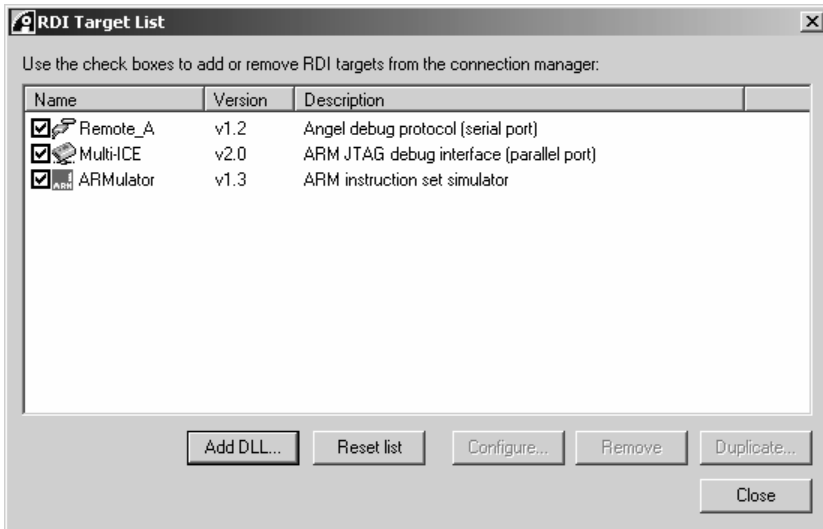


FIGURE 6 The RDI Target List dialog box.

4. Enter a name and description for the new target connection (Figure 7). Click OK.

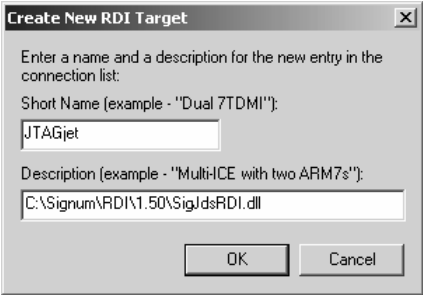


FIGURE 7 Naming and describing the new target connection.

- 5. Make sure that the new target entry appears in the RDI target list (Figure 8) and close the RDI Target List dialog box.

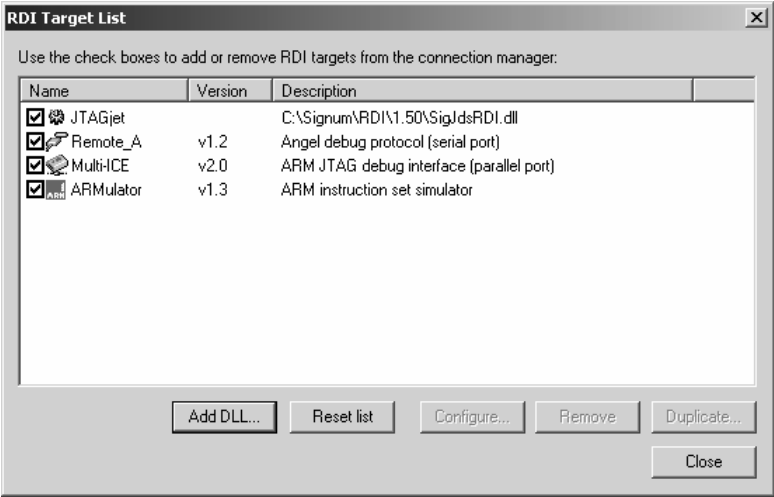


FIGURE 8 The augmented target list.

- 6. In the Connection Control dialog box, right-click the new connection entry and select Configure Device Info from the popup menu (Figure 9).

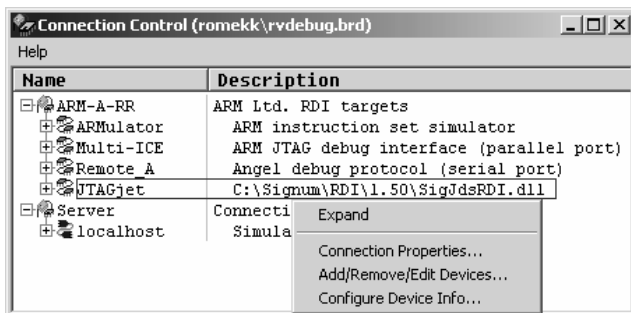


FIGURE 9 The augmented target list.

When the RDI Configuration dialog box appears, proceed to section *Configuring the Connection* on p. 22 to complete the system configuration process.

ARM Ltd. AXD, SDT and ADS Debuggers

The ARM RDI driver for Signum emulators is compatible with all the ARM debuggers that conform to the RDI specification, including:

- ARM extended Debugger (AXD) for Windows,
- ARM Debugger for Windows SDT 2.51 and higher,
- ARM Debugger for Windows ADS v1.0.1 and higher.

The following debugger configuration procedure uses the AXD debugger as an example. In most situations, extending this procedure to other debuggers will be straightforward.

1. Run the ARM debugger.
2. From the debugger's Options menu, select Configure Target. The Choose Target dialog appears.

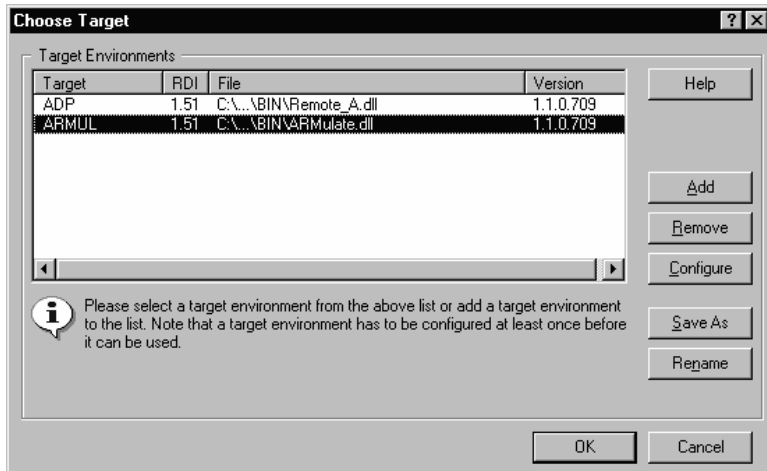


FIGURE 10 Selecting the driver DLL.

3. Press the Add button. In the Windows Open dialog, navigate to the ARM RDI driver file. If you accepted the defaults from the Installing the Driver section, the path to the driver file should be C:\Signum\RDI\SigJdsRDI.dll. Click the Open button. The driver is now listed in the Choose Target dialog box.

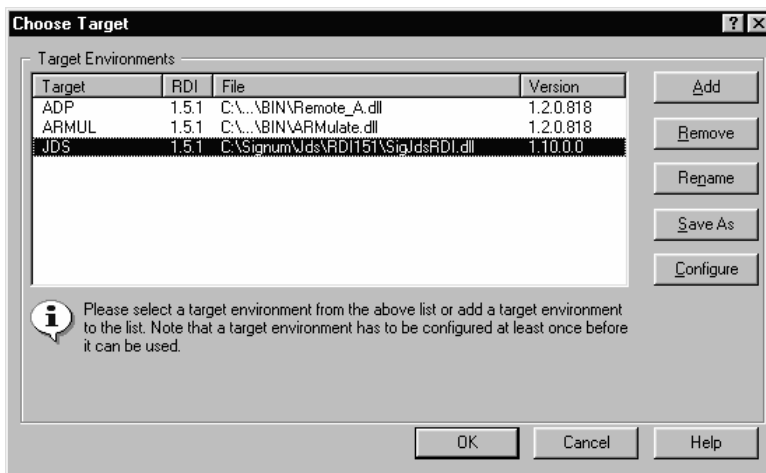


FIGURE 11 The RDI driver for the Signum emulator is now available.

Press the Configure button to configure the connection between your debugger and the Signum emulator. Proceed to section *Configuring the Connection* on p. 22.

eSOL eBinder

The eBinder Development Suite is provided with a Board Support Package (BSP) for a specific platform. The BSP contains documentation that covers the process of setting up eBinder with the JTAGjet emulator and the selected target board. The information below highlights the most important steps of the process. For details, please consult the BSP.

► To use the JTAGjet emulator with the eSOL seBinder:

1. Set the eBinder EB_RDI_DLL environment variable to the full path name of the Signum RDI driver. In a typical installation, the name is "C:\Signum\RDI\SigJdsRDI.dll".

2. Proceed to section *Configuring the Connection* on p. 22, keeping in mind that semihosting should be turned off (see Figure 28 later in the text). Whenever you load an application program to the target board from within eBinder, the Signum RDI driver's configuration dialog box appears, allowing you to modify the driver settings as needed (Figure 24).

Note: To set a system variable on a Windows XP system, click Start | Control Panel | Systems | Advanced | Environment Variables. For information about other systems, please refer to the documentation of the specific OS.

GNU gdb Debugger

The GNU gdb debugger connects to the emulator through Signum GDB Server. The server must run on an MS Windows computer, whereas the debugger can run on a local computer (the same as the PC on which the server executes) or on a remote computer under either Linux/UNIX or DOS/Windows operating system.

► To connect the gdb debugger to the emulator via the GDB Server:

1. Execute the GDBserver.bat file found in the RDI driver folder to start the server. You may want to modify the --remote-port parameter in GDBserver.bat order to select the desired communication port. Note that when running the server for the first time, it is necessary to use the --config-dialog option that invokes the JTAGjet configuration dialog box. Once configured, the server can be run without the --config-dialog option. Proceed to section *Configuring the Connection* on p. 22 to set up the connection parameters, and then complete this procedure.

2. Start the gdb debugger. To establish connection with the GDBserver, run “target remote <host>:<port>” command, as shown in the following examples.

Note: The server folder contains the cygwin1.dll library file. You may want to rename this file if it is in conflict with your version of cygwin1.dll.

- To connect to the server from a remote host computer named “celeronti” via port 9000, enter:

```
target remote celeronti:9000
```

- To connect to the server on the local machine, enter:

```
target remote localhost:9000
```

As another example, the beginning of a remote debug session might look like this:

```
$ arm-elf-gdb x.elf
GNU gdb 5.3
Copyright 2002 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
GDB is free software, covered by the GNU General
Public License, and you are
welcome to change it and/or distribute copies of it
under certain conditions.
Type "show copying" to see the conditions.
There is absolutely no warranty for GDB. Type
"show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "--host=i686-pc-cygwin -
-target=arm-elf"...
(gdb) target remote celeronti:9000
Remote debugging using celeronti:9000
main () at x.c:34
34      a = 0;
(gdb) load x.elf
Loading section .text, size 0x1f10 lma 0x8000
Loading section ..rodata, size 0x29 lma 0x9f10
Loading section .data, size 0x850 lma 0xa03c
Loading section .ctors, size 0x8 lma 0xa88c
Loading section ..dtors, size 0x8 lma 0xa894
```

```

Start address 0x8000, load size 10137
Transfer rate: 81096 bits in <1 sec, 151
bytes/write.
(gdb) p /x $pc
$1 = 0x8000
(gdb) break main
Breakpoint 1 at 0x8220: file x.c, line 34.
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 1, main () at x.c:34
34          a = 0;
.
.
.
And so on

```

Green Hills Multi2000 Debugger

► To configure the GreenHills Software Multi2000 Debugger:

1. Start the MULTI debugger. In the Target menu, select Show Connection Organizer (Figure 12).

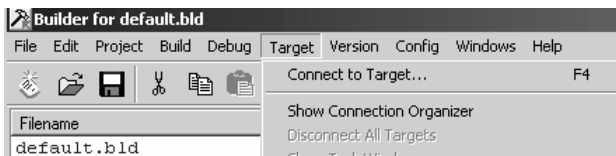


FIGURE 12 Activating the Connection Organizer.

2. In the Connection Organizer dialog box (Figure 13), select Open from the File menu and navigate to the JTAGjet.con file. In a standard installation, the file is found in the C:\Signum\RDI\Config\Multi directory.

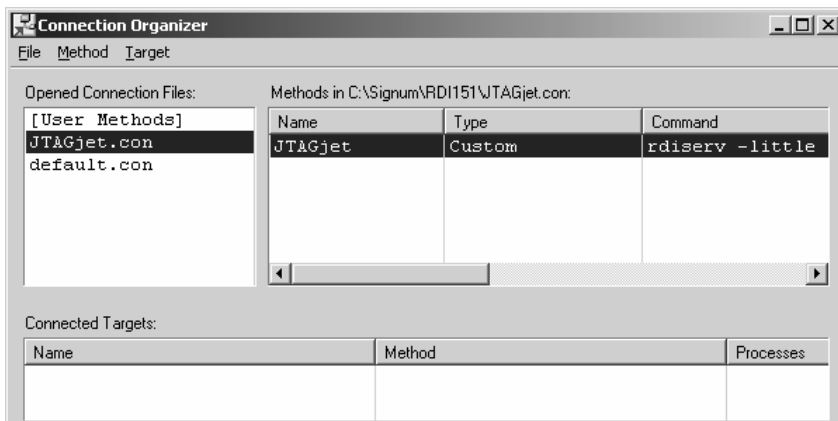


FIGURE 13 Choosing the JTAGjet.con file in the Connection Organizer.

3. Right-click in the dialog box. From the popup menu, select Copy. Choose [User Methods] from the drop-down list Copy Selected Connections To. Click OK. Close the Connection Organizer dialog box.
4. In the Target menu, press Connect To Target. Choose the JTAGjet target and press Connect. The RDI Configuration dialog appears.

Proceed to section *Configuring the Connection* on p. 22. MULTI will display a server timeout message if the RDI Configuration dialog remains opened longer than the server timeout period. Dismiss this message after completing the RDI Configuration process.

The next time you start the debugger, directly select Connect To Target from the Target menu to connect to the JTAGjet target.

IAR Embedded Workbench

- To configure the IAR Software Embedded Workbench:

5. Choose Options from the Project menu. The Options for Target dialog box appears. Select the Debugger category. In the Setup tab, choose RDI as the driver (Figure 14).

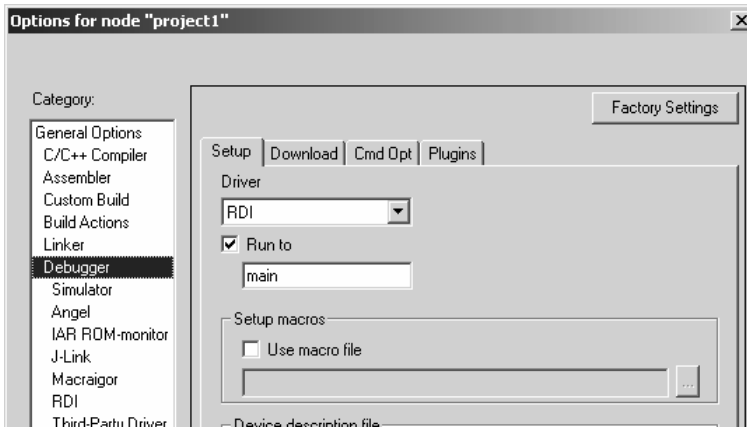


FIGURE 14 Selecting the driver type for C-Spy.

6. Select the RDI tab. In the Manufacturer RDI Driver edit box, navigate to the SigJdsRDI.dll file in the C:\Signum\RDI directory (Figure 15).

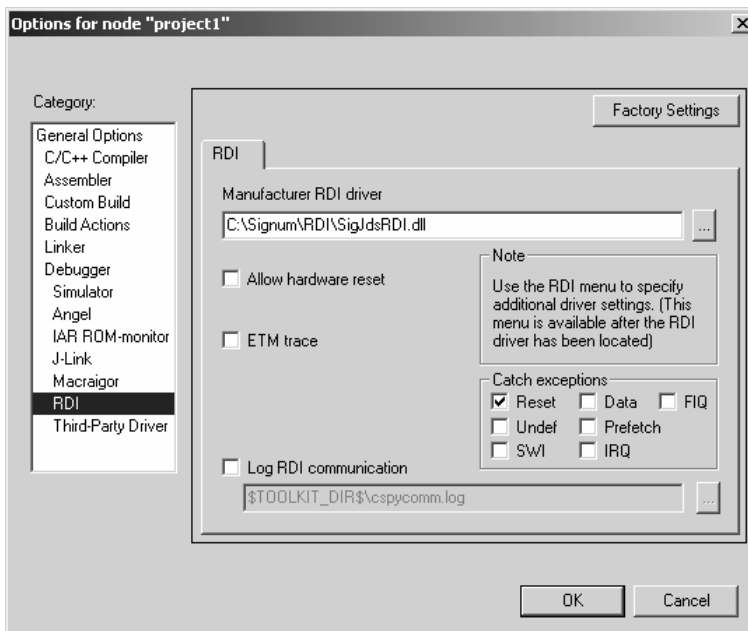


FIGURE 15 Selecting the RDI driver DLL file for C-Spy.

Press OK to close the dialog box.

In the RDI menu, select Configure to open the RDI Configuration dialog. Proceed to section *Configuring the Connection* on p. 22.

Keil uVision3

► To configure the Keil uVisoin3 debugger:

1. From the Project menu choose Options For Target. The Options for Target dialog box appears. In the Debug tab, check Use RDI Interface Driver (Figure 16.)

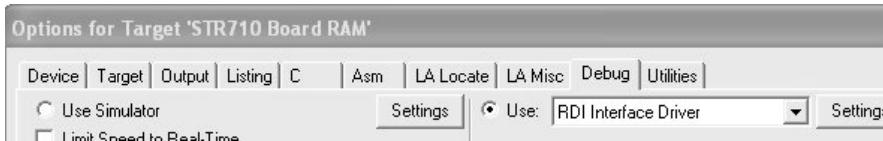


FIGURE 16 Selecting the driver type for uVision3.

2. Press the Settings button. In the RDI Interface Driver Setup dialog box, navigate to the SigJdsRDI.dll file in the C:\Signum\RDI directory, (Figure 17).

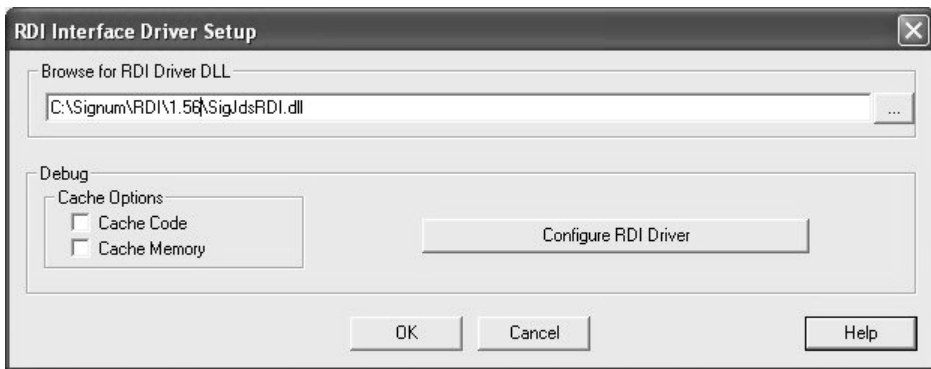


FIGURE 17 Selecting the RDI driver DLL file for uVision3.

3. Press the Configure RDI Driver button to open the RDI Configuration dialog. Proceed to section *Configuring the Connection* on p. 22.

Click OK to close the dialog box.

Mentor Graphics XRAY Debugger

► To configure the Mentor Graphics XRAY Debugger:

1. Using a plain text editor, such as Notepad, append the Signum RDI driver configuration record to the XRAY Debugger board file

%XRAY_HOME%\etc\aro.brd (in default installations, the file is c:\MGC\embedded\xrayose\etc\aro.brd):

```
+ JTAGjet 0 "Signum JTAGjet"      "RDI 1.5" \
{ type=multi-ice:endian=little:chip=ARM7TDMI:
rdilib="C:\Signum\RDI\SigJdsRDI.dll" }
```

To avoid mistakes, you may want to copy the text from the C:\Signum\RDI\Config\XRAY\signum_aro.brd file.

The leading + character instructs the debugger to connect automatically to the emulator. Make sure that the aro.brd file contains no more than one entry preceded by +.

2. Start XRAY OSE for RDI (ARM Freezemode)

The debugger attempts to connect to the emulator. If the JTAGjet has not yet been configured, the RDI Configuration dialog appears. Proceed to section *Configuring the Connection* on p. 22.

If the debugger does not connect to the emulator automatically, select Connection Manager from the Managers menu to choose JTAGjet as the connection target. In the Manager dialog box, press Connect.

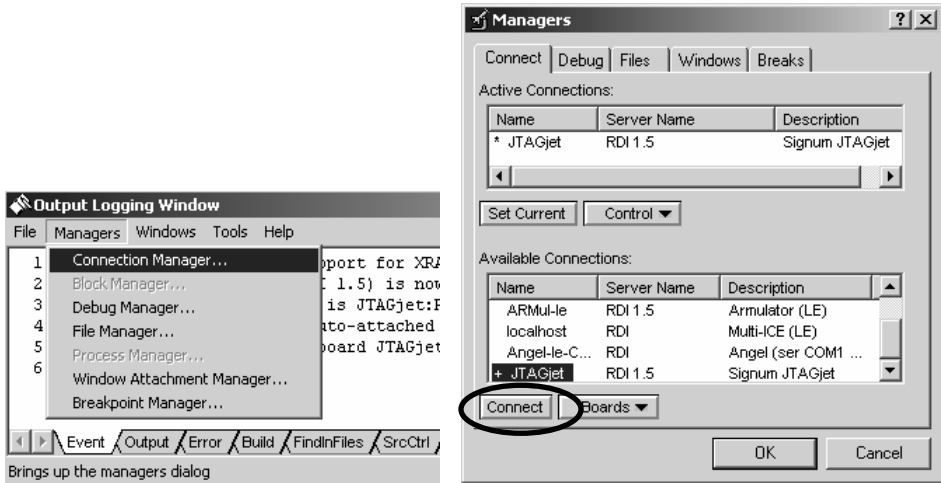


FIGURE 18 Setting up the connection between XRAY and JTAGjet manually. The JTAGjet RDI 1.5 server should appear in the Connect tab.

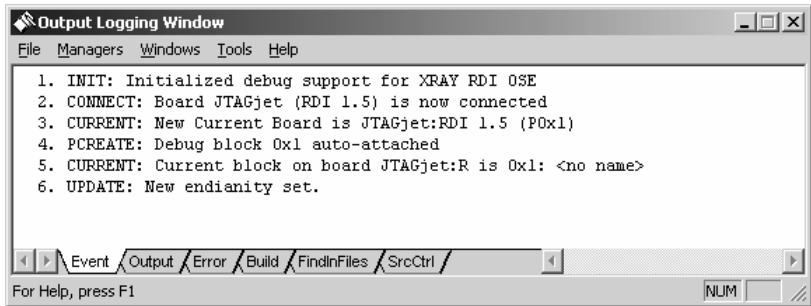


FIGURE 19 A log of a successful connection established between the target and the emulator.

Note: To modify the emulator configuration at a later time, make sure that the debugger is not running. Press the system Start button and select Signum Systems RDI from the Programs (or All Programs under Windows XP) menu. This will execute the RDIConfig configuration program.

Metrowerks CodeWarrior

► To configure the Metrowerks CodeWarrior debugger:

1. Select Preferences from the Edit menu. The IDE Preferences dialog appears (Figure 20). Press the Add button to add (create) a new connection.

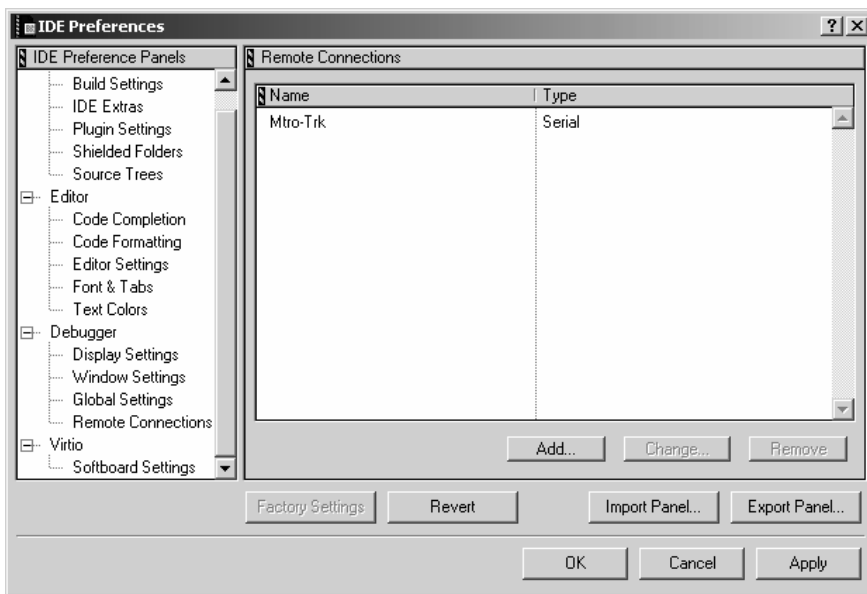


FIGURE 20 The IDE Preferences dialog box.

2. In the New Connection dialog box (Figure 21):
 - Choose a name for your connection, e.g., JTAGjet.
 - Select ARM RDI from the Debugger drop-down list.
 - Make sure that the Connection Type is set to RDI.
 - Use the Browse button to locate the SigJdsRDI.dll file.

- Select Configure to open the RDI Configuration dialog and proceed to section *Configuring the Connection* on p. 22.

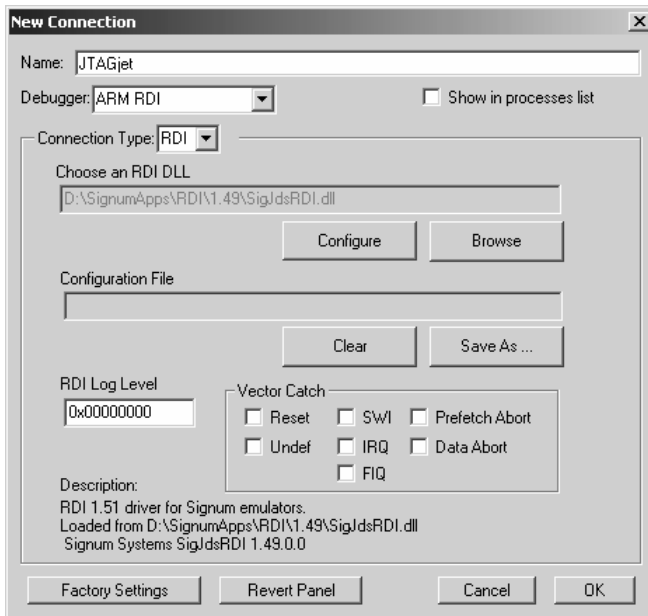


FIGURE 21 The IDE New Connection dialog box.

Palm Universal Debugger (PUD)

► To configure the Palm Universal Debugger:

1. Select Preferences from the Edit menu. The Debugger Preferences dialog box appears.
2. In the Category pane, select ARM under the Debugger Plugins entry. In the Debugger Plugins/ARM Settings pane, select ARM RDI1.5 Protocol Plugin as the protocol. See Figure 22.

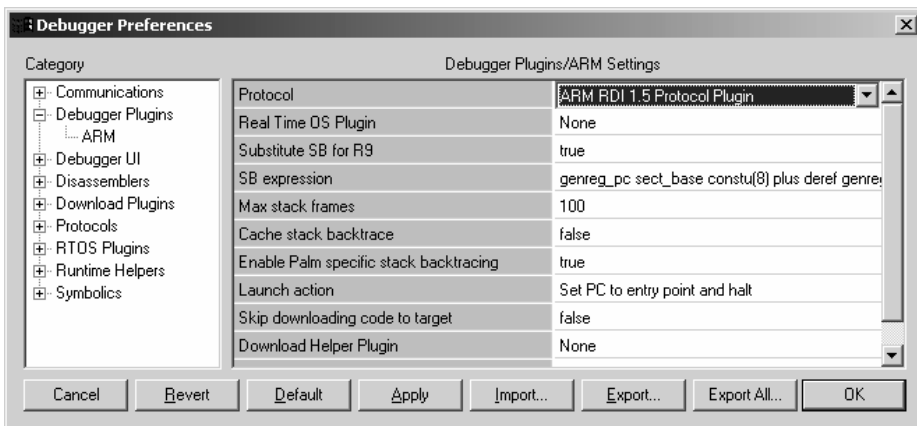


FIGURE 22 Selecting the protocol for the ARM Debugger Plugin.

3. In the Category pane, select ARM RDI 1.5 under the Protocols entry. In the Debugger Plugins/ARM Settings pane, navigate to the SigJdsRDI.dll file to set the Path to RDI DLL entry. In a standard installation, the SigJdsRDI.dll file is located in the C:\Signum\RDI folder. See Figure 23.

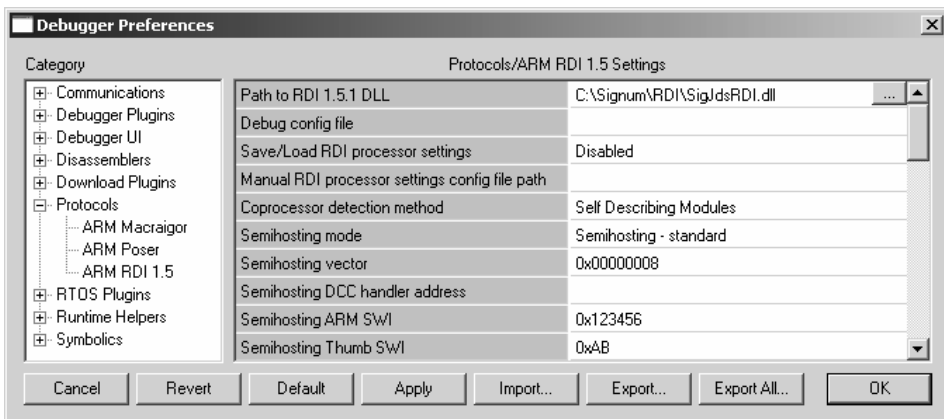


FIGURE 23 Selecting the path to the RDI 1.5 DLL file for the ARM RDI 1.5 protocol.

4. Select Connect in the menu Target.

The debugger attempts to connect to the emulator. If the JTAGjet has not yet been configured, the RDI Configuration dialog appears. Proceed to section *Configuring the Connection* on p. 22.

Configuring the Connection

1. In the Configuration dialog that appears, make sure that the Connection tab is selected.

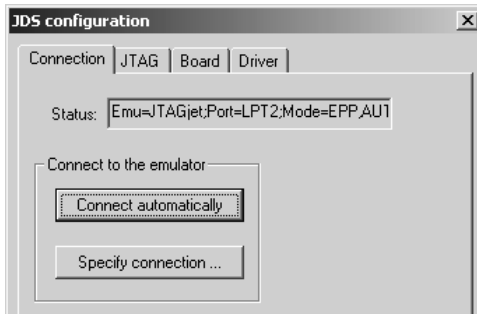


FIGURE 24 Configuring the emulator: the Connection tab.

- To establish a debugger-emulator connection with minimum effort, press the Connect Automatically button. The connection parameters appear in the Status box.
 - For added control over the connection, press the Specify Connection button to set up the communication port and its parameters manually.
2. Once the connection has been established, select the JTAG tab in the JTAG configuration dialog. Choose your target device from the CPU drop-down list as follows.

- If your JTAG chain contains a single ARM device, select the processor from the CPU list. The name (ID) and device type, along with a short description, are displayed in the JTAG Chain group box (Figure 25):

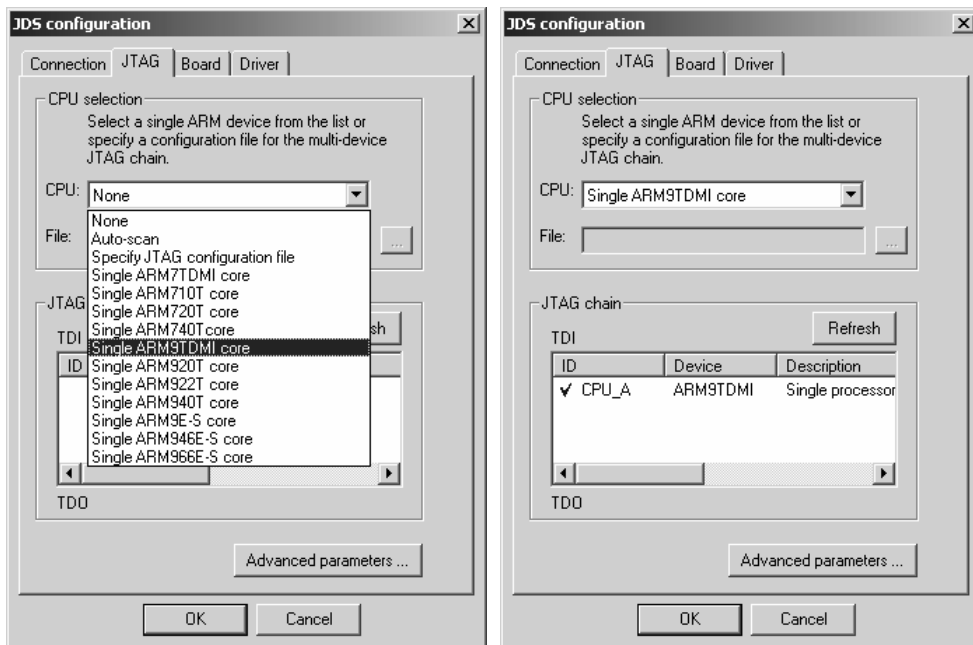


FIGURE 25 Selecting a single target CPU.

- If your JTAG chain contains multiple devices, load the chain definition from your JTAG configuration file. (For a description of the file's format, see section below). From the CPU drop-down list in the RDI Configuration dialog, select Specify JTAG Configuration File. Enter the file path and name in the File text box. Alternatively, use the file browser button located next to the File text box to navigate to your file. After the file has been loaded, the chain description is displayed in the JTAG Chain group box. In the ID

column, click on the device you want to debug. Note that you cannot select a bypass device (see Figure 17):

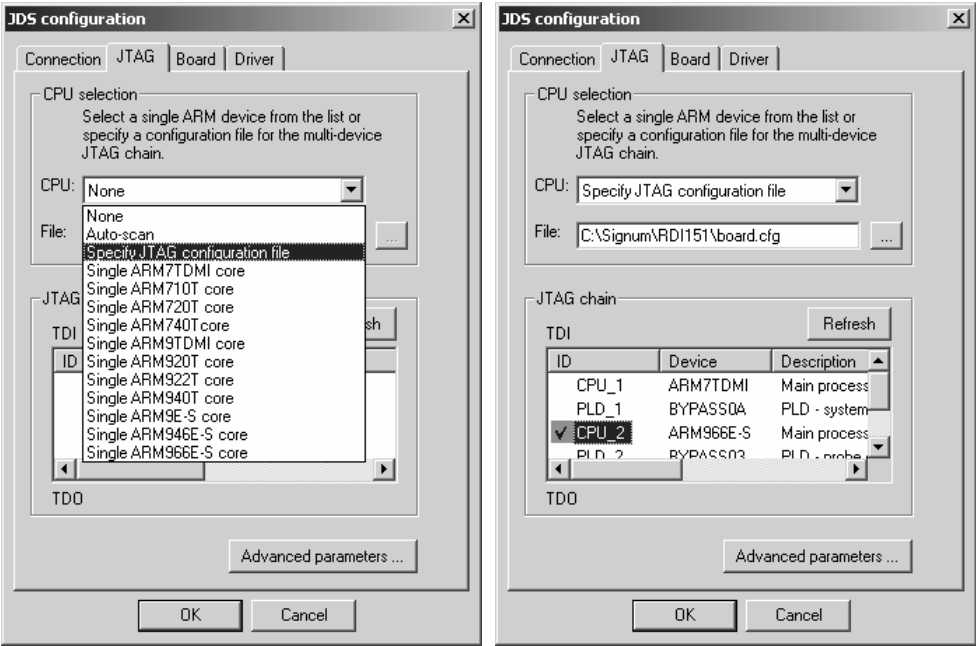


FIGURE 26 Selecting a multi-device JTAG chain.

- Click the Advanced Parameters button. Select ARM from the Emulation Mode drop-down list for all but TI ARM925-based processors. For the TI ARM925-based devices, like OMAP1510, OMAP5910, OMAP710, OMAP310, or OMAP331, choose TI Emulation Mode (Figure 27).

Leaving the JTAG Clock and JTAG Header fields empty lets the emulator select those parameters automatically, depending on the processor type. However, when using the JTAG probe labeled TI-14 (formerly TMS320), TI-14-ISO (formerly ISO-TMS320), or CTI-20, select the TI JTAG Header option. Otherwise, the emulator may incorrectly report that the processor is held in reset.

For the XScale processor, set the JTAG Header field to the following: ARM,TRST:1.

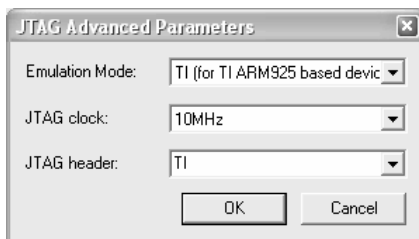


FIGURE 27 An example of selecting the emulation mode for Texas Instruments ARM925-based devices, such as OMAP1510, OMAP5910, OMAP710, OMAP310, or OMAP331.

3. Click the Board tab and select the endianness of your target board (Figure 28).

In the File field, enter the name of the startup macro file. If you are using a popular EVM board, chances are that an appropriate macro has been provided for you. Otherwise, you may need to write your own one or leave the field blank. For more information on board startup files refer to the section *Board Startup Macro File* on page 28.

The Debug Handler Address field and the Vector Changes in Runtime field apply to the XScale processor only. It may be necessary to increase the Sleep After CPU Reset value if the XScale processor cannot be halted.

Select the Flash Write Enable option to load the code to flash memory using the flash programmer built into the RDI driver. For more information on flash programming, refer to the section *Flash Programming* on page 30.

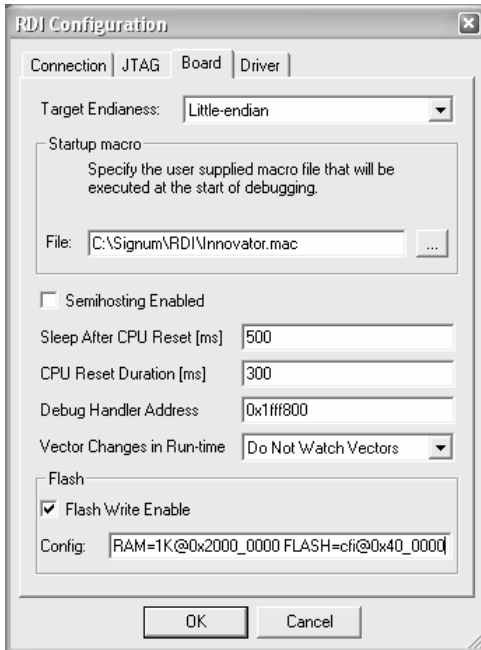


FIGURE 28 Configuring the emulator: the Board tab.

4. Click the Driver tab to configure driver protocol logs and error reports.
 - To display the driver protocol log in the Log window, select Log Enable. If you also need to store the log in a file, enter the file name in the File text box.
 - To enable the driver to generate descriptive error messages, select Show Error Messages. This option does not affect the way your debugger displays its own error messages; it is designed simply to augment and clarify those debugger messages that tend to be cryptic or are limited to error codes only.

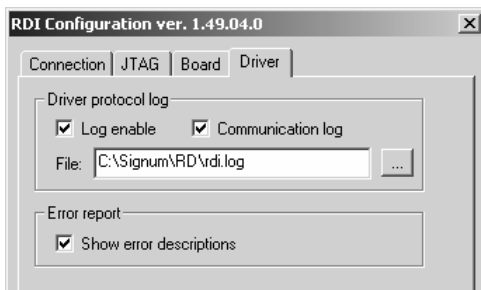


FIGURE 29 Configuring the emulator: the Driver tab.

5. Click OK. In the Choose Target dialog box, click OK again to accept your settings and connect to the target processor.

Multi Device Configuration

A multi-device JTAG daisy chain is configured using an ASCII text JTAG chain configuration file with extension .cfg. With the exception of comment lines, each line in a .cfg file refers to a separate device. Thus in general, the file format is as follows:

```
ID1      Device1      Description1
ID2      Device2      Description2
.
.
.
etc.,
```

where

<i>ID</i>	Is a unique name identifying the device, e.g., "CPU_1", including the double quotes.
-----------	--

<i>Device</i>	Is the type of the device, such as ARM7TDMI . Non-ARM devices should be bypassed, and specified as BYPASSXX , where XX denotes the length of the instruction register in a two-digit format. For instance, BYPASS0A denotes a bypassed device with a 10-bit (0a hex) instruction register.
<i>Description</i>	Is a comment text.

In general, enclose in double quotes all names, words or phrases that contain non-alphanumeric characters. Lines that begin with the semicolon (;) are treated as comments and are ignored. The order in which the JTAG devices are specified in the configuration file is significant: the first line corresponds to the device closest to the TDI, the second one to the next device in the chain, and so on. Finally, the last line describes the device on the TDO side of the chain.

Board Startup Macro File

Some application boards may require to be properly set up before a debug session can begin. Use a startup macro to enable or configure on-board memory before the debugger attempts to access that memory. The macro is also a good place for disabling the watchdog that otherwise may reset the CPU soon after the debugger starts running.

Table 1 lists the commands that can be executed from within the board's ASCII .mac strtup file.

sd <address> = <value>	Write a DWORD (32bit) <value> to memory <address>.
sw <address> = <value>	Write a WORD (16bit) <value> to memory <address>.
sb <address> = <value>	Write a BYTE (8bit) <value> to memory <address>.

dd <address>	Read a DWORD (32bit) from memory <address>.
dw <address>	Read a WORD (16bit) from memory <address>.
db <address>	Read a BYTE (8bit) from memory <address>.
reset /halt	Reset the CPU. The /halt option stops the CPU after the reset.
pause <msec>	Pause for the <msec> number of milliseconds.
emu <parameter> = <value>	Set one of the following emulation parameters: • cmdline (argument string for the debugger) • semihosting_enabled (0 – disabled, 1 – enabled)

TABLE 1 Configuration file commands.

Empty lines, spaces and comments starting with a semicolon are ignored.

The following is an example of a typical startup macro file.

SIGNUM SYSTEMS

```
; MyTarget.mac - RDI Startup macro for MyTarget board.
; Version 1.00 7/10/02 - Initial version

reset /halt                               ; Reset and stop the CPU
sd 0xFFFFE4000 = 0x032F0102               ; Setup PLL register
pause 100                                 ; Wait for clock setup

; Initialize memory
sd 0xFFFFECC10 = 0x00203339               ; CS0 configuration
sd 0xFFFFECC14 = 0x00001139               ; CS1 configuration
sd 0xFFFFECC18 = 0x00001139               ; CS2 configuration
sd 0xFFFFECC1C = 0x00001139               ; CS3 configuration

; Disable ARM watchdog
sw 0xFFFFEC808 = 0x00F5
sw 0xFFFFEC808 = 0x00A0

; Configure the emulator
emu semihosting_enabled=0                 ; disable virtual I/O

; End of file 'MyTarget.mac'
```

Flash Programming

The RDI driver is equipped with a build-in flash programmer for seamless loading of application code to flash memory.

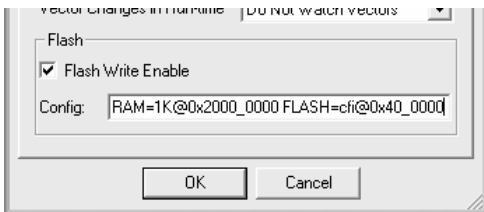


FIGURE 30 Configuring memory: the Board tab.

In the Board tab, select the Flash Write Enable check box and specify memory configuration in the Config edit box (Figure 30). The configuration text lists

RAM memory and all flash devices you wish to load code to in the following format:

RAM = <size>@<address>

FLASH = <type>@<address>

The configuration string is case insensitive. For example,

RAM=2K@0x2000_0000 FLASH=cfi@0x40_0000 FLASH=str9@0x10_0000

specifies that there is 2KB RAM at address 0x2000_0000 and a CFI-compliant flash device at address 0x40_0000. RAM is to be used by the flash programmer.

The contents of the RAM is always preserved. If RAM is not specified, loading the code to the flash will last much longer.

The list of supported flash types will be systematically expanded. Please check with Signum Technical Support for the latest information on the subject. As of this writing, the following devices are supported by the programmer:

FLASH TYPE	RAM REQUIRED	DESCRIPTION
CFI	Optional (uses <2KB)	A single 16-bit CFI compliant flash device implementing Command Set 1 (Intel and Sharp) and Command Set 2 (AMD/Spansion, Fujitsu, Samsung and Macronix).
STR9	Optional (uses <1KB)	STMicroelectronics STR9xx processor internal flash.

TABLE 2 Configuration file commands.

